NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1860.

slee of the opening Buchanan has provided for the destruction of the Government he was sworn to uphold, is operated upon by very different feelings from those which animate South Carolina and those States which she leads, for, grievously disappointed at the poor results which followed to her from the merging of her independence in the Federal Union, and animated by great expectations from European alliances which her public men fancy will enable her greatly to extend her present territorial limits—indeed, at once to prolong them to the Pacific, and as far on her seath-west-ern frontier as may be desirable—she is now ready to cut adrift, from a connection which has censed to give ern frontier as may be desirable—she is now ready to cut adrift from a connection which has ceased to give her that assurance of future devel-ponent and greatmes she had been led to promise herself from its formation. Besides, Texas, has every reason to expect from both England and France encouragement and support in the early amexation of Mexico, if not Contral America also, to be present territory, so that by meens of an unlimited supply of cheap labor from the East, which at small cost and with great safety co ld then be transparted across the Pacific, would enable her to compete in the yield of cotton and tropical productions with the Southern States of our North America and the West Indix islands beside.

RESIGNATES OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

terrore the true territor as believed to the the first

In 1832-33, when Gen. Jackson was President, and cullification was threatened by South Carolina, he directed the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to issue circular letvers to all of the officers of the army and mavy, inclessing a printed oath, which they were compelled to take, binding themselves to stand by the Government. Different councils prevail at the present time. THE NEW ARMS FOR VIRGINIA.

The New Arms for Virginia.

The Commissioners appointed under the act passed last session for "the bester defense of the State," received, this week, an invoice of samples of various arms from England, such as muskets, rifles, carisines, pistols and sebers. The arms have arrived in New York, and will be here soon. The Commissioners will also receive soon, from France, samples of the best arms now in use in the army of Napoleon, so that when the Legislature a sembles the Commissioners will be able to show that they have left nothing undone to procure information as to the best weapons for the State. The Commissioners have purchased, for immediate service, all such reliable weapons as they could get; and, we think that when they make their report they will be able to show that the captious harpings of some people on "condemned" arms are without foundation, and not only that, but unworthy of those who profess to feel an interest in the thorough defense of the State. The 5,000 muskets bought by Capit Dimmock were relacted. an interest in the thorough defense of the State. The 5,000 muskets bought by Capt. Dinmock were relected from 100,000. They are Harper's Ferry make, were never before distributed, are, as far as barrels and stocks are concerned, the same as the original United States percussion musket, now in use. They differ buly in that they were originally flint locks, and, although many of such guns have been distributed, no case is known at the armory here of one of them being retruned for repair of the nipple.

VORGINIA NOT GOING OUT WITHOUT HER DOWER. From The Lynchburg Virginian of Dec. 21.
Disguise it, the refere, as we may, these two ques tions the reopening of the slave-trade and the revenue question) more than all things else, have been potent in South Carolina to inflame her camity toward the Union, and to incite her to throw off its restraints. It was no fear of Black Republican augression, for her canon, and to incide her to throw on his restraints. It was no fear of Black Republican augression, for her late Governor intimated in very significant terms, that they intended to keep Virginia as a rampart between them and the North—and The Rehmonal Enquaver admitted that "to preserve her domestic peace, and keep her from immediate contact with the Free States, South Carchina would so legislate as to perpetuate Slavery in Virginia. This legislation is to be an absolute prohibition to Virginia to carry her slaves to that market. We remarked, at the time, that this would be rather a singular means of perpetuating Slavery in Virginia, by restricting it and making it unprofitable; and have not space now to dwell upon this part of our subject, further than to say that our "domestic peace" is a matter of little moment with South Carolina, if we may judge from the course she has pursued. If this State has not been impelled by the motives we have attributed to her, who other may we seek for? Was her honor involved more than ours in the election of Abraham Lincoln ? Are we prepared to admit that we are less sensitive than she to what concerns our fair fame? Was the safety of South Carolina involved; and is rot ours doubly so? Was her property endangered by the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North; and is not ours in jeorardy, to an extent inconceivably greater than here? These are opestions which we gered by the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North; and is not ours in jeotardy, to an extent inconceivably greater than hers? These are questions which we have a right to put; questions which South Carolina should hold herself bound to unswer. And can it be expected that, if the Union is preserved, with the base of South Carolina only, the other States will allow her to open a free port of entry to all foreign commodities? Thereby, sugmenting suddenly her own commercial interests, and depriving the other States of their equal benefits, and the Federal tioverument of the receipts from enstome that are relied upon to support the Government, without the necessity of an excise upon the States to support it. We do not advocate coercion in the case of South Carolina—though we believe that

States to support it. We do not advocate coercion in the case of South Carolina—though we believe that the Federal Government has that right—but would have her to the enjoyment of all the fruits of secusion and isolation, subject to the commercial restrictions above referred to. She brought nothing into the Tuion, let her go out us the came. But Virginia, that can point to be bridal gift of five of the most flourishing Sistee in the Union, is not willing to go out without THE UNION-IT MUST BE PRESERVED. From The Springfield Journal of Dec. 29.

There are not a few who seem to think that the
Union will be disclosed who never the South Carolios
Scession Convention passes a resolution to that effect.

The Union cannot be disclosed by the passage of reso-Secseion Convention passes a resolution to that elect. The Union cannot be dissolved by the passage of resolutions. South Carolina may resolve that she is no longer a part of this Union. She may hold Secseion nectines, mount Dismison cockedes, plant palmetto trees, make palmetto flags, trample under foot the glourious flag of our country, and proclaim from the housetope her treason and her shame, but all this will not dissolve the Union. She may compel her citizens to resign official place held under the federal government, she may chose her couris and post offices, and put her own people to a great deal of inconvenience and trouble, but she will still be in the Union, unmolested. She cannot get out of the Union until she conquera this Government. The revenues must and will be collected at her ports, and any resistance on her part will lead to war. At the close of that war we can tell with certainty whether she is in or out of the Union. While this government endures there can be no disunion. If South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenues at her ports, nor violate any other federal law, South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenue at her ports, nor violate any other federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the laws, then comes the tug of war. The President of the United States, in such an emergency, has a plain duty to perform; Bachannan may shirk it, or the emergency may not exist during his administration. If not, then the Union will last through his term of effice. If the overt act on the part of South Carolina takes place on or after the 4th of South Carolina takes place on or after the 4th of States must be executed—the President has no discretionary power on the subject—his duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln will perform that duty. Disamion, by armed force, is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards. This Union is not, and will not, and cannot be dissolved antil this Government is overand cannot be dissolved antil this Government is over-thrown by the traitors who have raised the dismina-flag. Can they overthrow it? We think not. "They may disturb its peace: they may interrupt the course of its proposition, they may disturb its peace; they may interrupt the course of its prosperity; they may cloud its reputation for stability; but its tranquillity will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder."

Let the Secondariant understands but he disorder."

blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder."

Let the Secsionists understand it, let the press proclaim it, let it fly on the wings of the light-dug, and
fall like a thunderboit among those now plotting treason in convention, that the Republican party, that the
great North, aided by hundreds of thousands of patiotic men in the Slave States, have determined to preserve the Union—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they
must. A GREAT CHANGE IN GEORGIA. Pros. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronide and Scatters, Dec. 22.

Thorse change, and men with them.

Two weeks ago we estimated the vote in our January Two weeks ago we estimated the vote in our January Convention as probably 169 for immediate second in, to 132 against it. A great change has occurred since then, and how we have scarcely a doubt that the immediate secondonists will be defeated at the January election. We do not believe, from present indications, that 140 immediate secondonists can positify be elected to the Convention, unless some great and unforeseen revulsion takes place. By immediate secondonists we mean those who are pledged to carry deorgia out of the Union as soon as the Convention mosts, without waiting to make any further attempt at adjustment of our troubles. Many of these designed to that decorgin on by the action of the Legislature, and to make her the leader in the secession nevenment; but they were defeated by the sober-minded and cautions. Should they be again defeated by the people on the second day of January, it will be indeed a great popular triumple—a triumph of it will be indeed a great popular triumph—a triumph of reason over passion, of pradence over ratiness, of calm reflection over excited prejudice.

bidden from visiting the said Depot grounds. Parente and guardians are beteby requested to restrain their children at d words from visiting the Depot ground-during the continuance of this ordinance, under the petralty herely imposed.

All persons violating this ordinance shall, on conviction, he fixed \$16 for each offense, to be recovered as other fixes imposed by the town; and, if a slave or five persons violating thirty-nine landers.

other three imposed by the town; and, if a slave or free negre, sind receive thirty-nine hashes.

And it is hereby made the especial duty of the town police to be at the Charlotte and South Carolina Railread depot on the arrival and departure of the trains, to see that the provisions of this ordinance are obeyed, and to arrest and bring before the Intendant all persons violating the same.

J. B. Kran, Intendant.

T. W. Dawar, Town Clerk.

T. W. Daway, Town Clerk.

In pursuance of the foregoing ordinance, Mr. Little, the Misil Agent from Columbia, South Carolina, was not permitted to leave the grounds of the railroad. He refused to deliver the malls unless permitted to go to the jost office, and up to Saturday evening, 22d inst., the chizens of Charlotte and adjacent towns are set off from all mail communication with South Carolina. This locks as though the North Carolina found Southern incertificing as much as Northern pose. ern incendiaries as much as Northern ones. THE MINUTE-MEN OF LOGISVILLE UNDER THE

The Minute-Men of Louisville Under the Fire of the Democrat.

The Minute-Men don't quite comprehend the meaning of drill. The only definition that they can find is that it is a bore.

We heard with great terror that there is one of the Minute-Men of Louisville who kills a man every month. Of course it is unnecessary to say that he is a medical men.

There are said to be two hundred Minute-Men in Louisville, and it takes each Minute-Man an hour to dress. There is danger from them. They are Zounwee, whose chief exorcise is getting out of bed in the morning and making a considerable display of "small arms."

There may be a me not take in the rumor that there is a company of Minute-Men in Louisville. No one has seen any respectable man who as knowledges to belong to it, and there is a sly rumor that it is the old order of "Do-Nothirgs." whose arms were a jacknes rampant or an availabled, representing a cycler.

We learn that the drill of the Minute-men is considered very difficult. Every soldier is required to put on his breeches one log at a time, without touching the bed-post. Some of them, with the assistance of a nurse, are very successful. It is called exercises in storming breeches, and many of them undertake it as a "forlorn kept." There are said to be two hundred Minute-Men in

The Minute-men of Louisville propose to have a cav The Minute-nen of Louisville propose to have a cav-slry drill. Each member, irrespective of party, is re-quired to practice an hour each day on a broomstick— others on a rocking-horse. As a general thing they could not safely straddle a hone, if they were split, like a pair of tengs, to the chin; but they have hopes—they

MORE SLAVE INSURRECTIONS. The Montgomery Advertiser reports a new Slave in-

currection in Alabama. Its information is contained in the following letter:
"The 11, 1860.—We have found out a deep laid plan

"Dre 11, 1870.—We have found out a deep hid plan among the negroes of our neighborhood, and from what we can find out from our ne-roes, it is general all over the country. The plot is this: they are to make a general rise during the Christmas holidays. We are now whipping the negroes—taking them as they come. We hear some startling facts. They have gone far enough in the plot to divide out estates, unless hands and household furniture. Their plan is this: They are to kill the families on a certain night (that they live with), and then get together and take the country. They look for aid from Lincoln and the Northern People. We cannot find out the exact time, but they generally have jitched on Wedneday night, the 26th of December. No humbug in this. You may publish this, or as tanch of it as you see cause, and republish this, or as much of it as you see cause, and request the other papers to do the same. Jesse G. Jones, T. J. Orme, Jehn Orme, William Allen, J. D. Gerrod, M. D., Hiram Thwestte, J. M. Urqabart, Charles Walker, P. G. Fasuin, Henderson Norman, W. D.

The Governor of Mississippi has made the following

or cotton to seave our port; or now can a ingeneed of sugar, or a tierce of rice, or any of the millions of dollars worth of the fruits of the earth now in our store-homes is exported? Who will clear the vesses that may take them? What will prevent these articles of merchandise from seeking the Atlantic by going up the river and across the land to an Atlantic but? Who will slip again to this mant, the garnered narvest, until Louisiana is correspondent reports a conversation with one of to largest print manufacturers in the East, who said that in a pecuniary point of view manufacturers at the North were benefitted by the talk of secretary the cotton factors and brokers in the South were never more desirous of selling the stock of cotton than at present. In many instances cotton has been offered for 24 cents less per pound than three months since; but at even this discount manufacturers refused to buy, having on hand the Saring styles of prints, and a sufficient quantity of cotton for all carra demands, and having perfect confidence that they can purchase every hale of cotton which they wish whenever they need it.

Undonstried for Louisiana to Star in the

UNDIGNIFIED FOR LOUISIANA TO STAY IN THE Union.-Gov. More of Louisiana, in his annual Meseage to the Legi-lature of that State, cays:
"I do not think the action of Louisiana should be

unrenserably postponed under the mere hope or ex-rectation that such a body would be at some distant rectation that such a body would be at some distanting convened. It should meet at once, and determine at once, but not the day as rives for the transpuration of a Block Republican President. I do not think it comparts with the bonor and salf-respect of Louisiana, as a Storcholding State, to live under the Government of a Block Republican President. We certainly are not placed in the position of subjects of a European despotism, whose only door of escape from tyrancy is the right of revolution. I maintain the right of each State to seede from the Union, and, therefore, whatever course Louisiana may pursue now, if any attempt should be made by the Federal Government to coerce a sovereign State and compel her any attempt secure a sovereign State and compel her busicion to an authority which she has ceased to cognize, I should unbestatingly recommend that oui-isms assist her sister State with the same alacrity d courage that the colonies assisted each other in ir struggle against the despotism of the Old

The Governor further represents that, as "the State if out arms to defend itself from attack, 'a Mili-Board should be organized and the Militis be donn war feeting. On the 11th instant the placed on a war facting. On the 11th instant the Legislature as ted upon this recommendation, a military bill pracing both Houses, to provide for the equipment of a c mpany of their cavalry or infantry in each parish the State; each company to consist of the subers. The bill takes effect immediately.

Good GAME.—One of our most prominent citizens, on Saturday right, was seen parading the streets with a double-burned shot-gun, who stated that he was a gunning for an Abolitionist. The game is good, but somewhat scarce in this region about this time.

[Memphis Avalanche.]

PRESTICE ON COATS OF ARMS, -If South Car-line PRESTICE ON COATS OF ARMS.—It South Cardinal dees secrete, rerede, draw back, back down, back out for in the Union, we hope she will have the grace to display a huge crawfish on her coat of arms. [Loubville Journal

AFTER THEN .- It is known that Potter, the editor of The Concernate Commercial, together with a party of friend, is, or has been, over in the wilds of Arkansas, hunting. A party of gentlemen left here yesterday morning for the purpose of "bunting" them out of

ony morning for the purpose of "nunting them out of the country. [Memphis Avalanche. As Argultionist Surg.—There is considerable look-out kept just now for specimens of that Northern produc-tion, the Abelitionist. The article is either scarce in this Southern region, or it has taken refuge in undis-coverable thicknesses, for it is bard to find. Yesterday actified this require facts authors are under the bard. coverable the knesses, for it is hard to find. Yesterday we had this genuine lusus naturar among us; he was an imported specimen, however. He came by Adams's appress, from Punela, Miscissippi; stamped in large letters, on the back of his coat, were the letters, "Negro Tamperer." One side of his head and one side of his wiskers was shaved off. Sixteen dollars was put into the hands of the appear messenger to me at Memphis for the purpose of sending him as far orth as the money would carry him. "He was shipped on the Platte Valley, and, we presume, he will burned down alive to Chicago.

[Memphis Appeal, Dec. 13.

A METHODIST PREACHER TO BE HUSG.—We were yesterdey in ormed by a gentleman, a resident of Osciela, Askatosae, who was on a vist to this city, that some time since a Methodist preacher made his appearance in their midst, and manifested his desire, and offered to preach on the subject of anti-slavery, over throwing its principles, and preaching in direct opposition to its tenerings. His offer was declined, the inhabitants feeling that they were quite well enough josted on the principles of abiditionism. He still persisted, and went about twenty-five miles below Oscools, where he succeeded in getting employment from a number of planters, to preach to their negroes. One reflection over excited projudice.

REGINNING TO BE INTESTINE.

The following ordinance appears in The Charlette (N. C.) Bulletin of the 22d instant:

It is hereby ordinanch by the Board of Commissioners for the Town of Charlette, that the engineers, conductors, firemen, train has ds, and all employees of the Charlette and South Carolina Railroad, and the messengers and employees of Adams a Express Company, sengers and employees of Adams a Express Company, as he was a dangerous abolitionist. A committee was a manager of planters, to preach to their negroes. One of the planters, to preach to their negroes. One of the planters, and the analysis of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Depot; and the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Depot; and that all persons residing in Charlotte are hereby for-

chingly forward manner in which it was related, inclines us to credit the statement, though we night hope
it less upgravated. [Memphis Enquires, Dec. 14.

The Ferting South.—A prominent gentleman in
this city is just in receipt of a letter dated Memphis,
Term, written by a relative who resides in Aberdeen,
Miss., and who has traveled in the Southern Slave
State. The letter says the recession centiment is daily
been ning stronger at the South; that men heretofore
ranked as among the most Conservative are now in
favor of secession, and that it is publicly proclumed
that no concessions the North ern make will be of any
aveil. (Cleve, Herald, Dec. 20.

that no concessions the North ern make will be of any avril.

GEN. SCOTT IN THE MISSIONARY FIELD.—A special diseatch to The Economy Post on Saturday afternoon said that the President is beginning to waver in his determination to about the schemes of the disunianists. The repeated efforts of General Scott, it is said, are The repeated enters of Orderin Scot, it is said, are trially procouring a marked change in the policy of the President, and he has been induced to reconsider the decision which to hade rill hope of reinforcing the little garrison at Port Moultrie. The current report to-day is that military preparations will be commenced immediately, by way of precaution against any sudden act of the executionists.

of the secesionists.
THE UNION-CREASER GUN.—There is general indignation among our people, at the recent purchase of George-Law muskets (\$19,680 worth) for the State. It is rotorious that these guas have been hawked exten-sively over the Continent for sale; equally notorious, that the fact, that Wide-Awake George Law's owner-

that the fact, that Wide-Awake George Law's ownerstip of them cansed many to suspect that there was a
swindle in them; and we believe it to be true that the
guns were refused even by the Greazers of Central
An erica. We are told that the Governor directed that
weapons should only be bought after having been
proved by a United States Ordinance officer.

Gen. Henringsen has written to Gov. Moore a letter
strongly prising these guns. Nevertheless, they are
only it for Wide-Awakes, Greasers, or Chinese. Brave
white men, fighting for their country, ought never to
landle such weapons; and the tests which the Goverror will aprily will prove this.

Col. J. R. Powell, we apprehend, has been roundly
swindled. \$13 for such a gun, is four prices for the
arm, which the Governor should sink in the deepest
epot in Mobile Bay. George Law! Faugh!
[Montgemery Mail.
Uniform and Output of Eightt-rive of Them.
—The Washington Light Infantry wear a single-

- The Washington Light Infantry wear a single-breasted frack cost, of cadet gray cassimere; one row Pala etto buttens on front. Pants same material, with Paln etto buttens on front. Pants same material, with black strije ş-inch wide on outer seams. Overcost same material, army pattern, with cape, &c. Leggins of calf-kin, to here up as high as the calf of the leg, and to fit snugly over the feet. Belt of black patent leather, with buckle, &c. Knarsa k—a very simple kind, similar to those worn by the Swies guides (without the usual wooden frame). Haversack—enamelhed cloth, with leather straps, &c. Canteen -f gutta percha, to held two quarts—an entirely new article: it fits the person confortably, and keeps the water pure and freeb. Rubber cloth—one piece, three feet wide and six feet long, to each man—an indispensable article to rices. Rubber cools—one pace, three feet was and seven she are the light troops. Blankets—phain gray—5 pt. macking 21 lbs. in weight. Hat—plain felt, brownish color, looped upon left side. Two pairs Winter drawers, two colored fiancel stirts, two pairs weolen socks, one extra pair shoes

thirs, two pairs woolen socks, one extra pair snoes (benys scles).

They have also provided twelve rubber cape with capes, for the guard in rainy weather, which, with the piece of rubber cloth already alluded to, will keep the near perfectly dry. Each officer is armed with a revolver and provided with a pocket compass. The Captain is provided, in addition, with a field glass.

In addition to this complete outlit, there have been provided india rubber mattresses, tillows, and blan ets lined with rubber cloth, india-rubber bottles (pints and quarts) for medicines. These are intended for the comfort of the rick, if any there be Their campbuckets and other utensis are also of rubber goods.

The company are daily expecting 100 improved stand of arms, with cartridge-boxes, capenaches, &c.

(Charleston Coarler.

Who Major Anderson Is, and what He has Done.—To-day's Leader bas a biographical shotch of the present commander at Fort Monkrie. We copy a

Major Anderson is now about fifty-six years old, and was born in Kentucky, entering the Military Acadeny from that State, and graduating with distinction, on June 30, 1825. The record of his military service shows that he was prometed to a first lieutenancy in 1853, and made captain by brevet in 1838 for gallantry and successful strategy in the war against the Florida Indians. In the same year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of captain—the captaincy itself not coming until the October of 1841, and his present rank of Major only reaching him hast year. "Major Anderson has also performed a large amount of the staff duty incident to the service a few years since, and before it was under distinct from duty in the line. He acted as Assistant Inspector of the Illinois Volunteers, serving with Abraham Lincoin in the Black Hawk War of 1832. He was Assistant Instructor and Instructor of Artillers at the Military Academy in the years 1845—6, and 7, and was aid-de-camp to Major-General Scott in 1838.

During the Mexican War, the Major endured all the labors and dangers of the campaign, being severely wou ded in the assaudt on the enemy's works at Molino del Kry, and receiving brevet majority for gallant and meritorious conduct in that action, Major Anderson has also received from the Government many evidences of its trust and confidence other than those bestowed by the War Department.

"His hast service, previous to his taking command of Fort Moultuse, was as a member of the commission, ordered hast Summer by Congress, to inquire into the manner of instruction at the West Point Military passage:

"Major Anderson is now about fifty-six years old,

ordered has Summer by Congress, to inquire into the manner of instruction at the West Point Military Major Anderson performed his part, have already been his before Congress. "In their good, the Major is about five feet nine

laid before Congress.

"In thysique, the Major is about five feet nine incles in highly his figure is well set and soldierly; his lair is the and turning to iron gray; his complexion swarthy, his eye dark and intelligent; his nece promittent and well formed. A stranger would read, in his air and appearance, determination and an exaction of what was due to him. He has a good deal of manner. In intercentre he is very convictous, and his rich voice and abundant preticulations go well together. He is always agreeable and gontlemanly, firm and dignified, a man of undannted courage, and as a true soldier may be relied on to obey orders and do his duty.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

STEAMSHIP BURNED AT SEA, AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

The ship Scargo, from Calcutta for Boston, was spoken on the 19th inst., close to Fishing Rip, by the Ann Elizabeth, at Salem, and made the following report:

report:

"Saw a steamer on fire N. N. E. of Bermuda. Ran
for her, it bl. wing a gade of wind at the time. When
about a quarter of a mile from her, heard the cries of
people in the water. Rounded to and tried to get to
them, but could not. Laid by the steamer until 5 n. m., when she sank. Kept near the same position to try and save some of the people for two days, but saw noting but lemons, oranges, and puncheous, apparently runs. The steamer looked like an iron vessel. HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF A CREW OF A SOUTH-SEA A fearful outrage has occurred in the port of Bucka-co, in the island of Isabella, in the Southern Pacific,

A fearful outrage has occurred in the port of Buckatco, in the island of Isabella, in the Southern Pacific, by the massacre of most of the crew belonging to the whaling alip Henrietta, Capt. Brown, whose log book implishes the following details: 7th of June last, vessel at anchor off Buckatoo. At daylight pumped ship, weated the decks, and sent the small boat away for two casks of fresh water. At 8 a. m. the boat returned. During the marring and forenoon several canoes came up and pulled round the ship, for what object the master at first could not define. In the forenoon the carpenter and five of the crew left the ship in a small boat to cut firewood, and also two spars, one for the mainment and the other for a spare main gaff. With the exception of one man, he never saw them again afterward. The man who swam to the ship from the shore informed him (the master) that they had been attacked and murdered by the natives of the island. Shortly afterward the ship was suddenly branded by a number of natives, who attempted to take for this possession. The number of hands on board, beside himself, were five, the cook and four sean en. He had his wife and two children on board. The natives first endeavored to secure him and throw him overboard; but he managed to break away from it em, and rashed to his cabin for firearms. They next attacked the wife, who also succeeded in escaping their ver goe noe, and sought refuge with her husband in the cabin, where they kept up a coustant firing on the natives, whe, failing in their object of capturing the ship, jumped into their canoes and made off, carrying with them one of the children, a fine little boy about five years old. He (the master), with he surviving portion of the crew, afterward pursued some of the enterce, in the hope of recovering his child, but failed to do so. Next morning got under weigh, and proceeded to Russell's Island, where the chief of it e matives, on hearing of the occurrence, offered to intercede, and if possible obtain possession of the child,

JONAH NOT A TOBACCO-CHEWER .- A preacher, whose text led him to speak of the prophet Jonah, remarked incidentally: "I am of opinion Jonah was an eld man, neither smoking nor chewing, from the fact that the fish retained him so long in his stomack. If the fish had swallowed the house we are worshiping in, he would, no doubt, have paked himself to death."

tives, on hearing of the occurrence, offered to inter-rede, and if possible obtain possession of the child, but with no better result.

DESTER, Pike's Peak, Dec. 11 1860. The trial of Churles Harrison, for the murder of Jas. Hill, closed on Friday last. The Jury retired at 5 p. m., on that evening, and came in at 9 o'clock the following morning, neable tongree, and were accordingly disci arged. They stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. The prosecuting Attorney moved the prisoner be discharged, on the ground that there was no building in the city suitable for a place of confinement, without considerable expense for a guard, and that it would be next to impossible to get a Jury for a new trial. Harrison was permitted to go at large, and the case was dropped. The trial was conducted before Judge Slaughter, of the "People's Government of Denver," with the utmost decorum throughout. The only breaches of the etiquette of eastern courts were the waiving of all legal technicalities, and the perfect freedemgranted to smokers at all times. Judge, prisoner, Jury, and counsel, amused themselves, to their heart's content, in the tobacco-burning pastime. A report was in circulation some three months since

that the renowned mountaineer, Capt. Bridger, had died in Oregon. Letters were lately received from him erating that he would soon be in this region, and that he lad discovered new gold-fields richer than any yet known. He does not state the locality, but it is probably far to the northward, on the head waters of the Columbia or Missouri River, as that is the portion of country which he has occupied for several years past.

A gentleman lately arrived in this city from Fort Laramie, bringing a stove and some fifteen feet of stovepipe, the whole composed exclusively of oyster and fruit cans. It is n very good stove, and is much admired by the lovers of the curious. A soldier at Fort Bridger was the ingenious manufacturer of this speci-

men of mechanic art.
On Sunday evening last, as I was passing Denver Hall, the most notorious gambling and drinking saloou in the city, my attention was arrested by what sounded much fike sacred music. On entering, I found some six or eight persons drinking at the bar, three or four gaming tables in full operation, with a crowd of specstors and patrons of the sedective art, and a score or more gathered about the four musicians, and joining them in "Greenville," a fondly-remembered melody of my New-England days. The hard features of the habitute of that gambling room relaxed, and on two countenances I perceived tears. What a strange union of sounds; the voices of the singers mingled with the clink of coin on the tables, and the rattling of glasses in the bands of the half intoxicated. I listened out a moment and left the room.

The papers of this city are now publishing telegraphic reports received from the office at Fort Kearney. The dispatches are but three days old when they are laid before the Denver public. The President's Message was brought through by horse express in a little less than two days. Only one of the papers has had the courage to attempt printing it in full.

Mining operations in the gulches have been abandened except in a few instances. The milis in the Gregory cirtrict are generally making good runs. The Black Hawk Mill lately cleaned up from nine cords of quartz \$1,070. The St. Louis Mill on Thursday recerted \$1,506, the yield of 31 cords of quartz. The Milwankee mill in five days took out \$1,259 worth of gold. A single cord of rock yielded \$331 89. Mounain City is increasing in importance, and next season will witness the removal of several business houses

from Denver to that locality.

The rush to the San Joan mines has nearly ended, the discouraging reports from that region having deterred all but the most hopeful. Letters from Taos and Santa Fé, staring that the snow was so deep as to render it impossible to get into the mines from those points, and that the Navajo Indians were very troublesome, have put a stop to the southward migration.

Business prospects remain in state quo-exceedingly dull. In the market report, flour is quoted at \$10 to \$12 per cwt.; becon, \$50; coffee, \$30; sugar, \$28, and meal. \$10. Freight from the States, eight to ten cents per fb. Two trains, laden with flour, are daily expected from Salt Lake. Their arrival will cause a emporary diminution in the price of that staple.

The banking-house of Forrest Brothers & Co. suspended yesterday. The loss is not great, as but little pended yesterday. The best is not a second confidence has ever been felt in the institution.

T. W. K.

THE SUFFERING IN KANSAS.

GEN. POMEROY'S LABORS. Correspondence of The N. V. Tribune.

Mashattas, Riley Co., Dec. 7, 1850. Six months ago the most visionary and excitable man n our whole borders did not dream of the actual destitotion and suffering now experienced by many counties n Kansas. Men supposed crops would, in many localities, be seriously diminished. It soon became aptarvested. Still, many counties claimed " half a crop," out when corn came to be stripped of its husks, it reented the horrible truth that all had been deceivedthe worm had destroyed nearly every ear. I presume, with the exception of a narrow strip bordering on the Missouri River, my own county, Riley, has been as for-turnete in her crops as any other in the Territory; and Takes where men informed our Committee they would raise five hundred bushels of corn two weeks before raise hie hundred thisless of corn two weeks better threesting, they have not five bushels suitable for brend. The truth is, the real wants of Kansas were not known early enough. The scarcerow which Judge Williams malkitously and falsely set up, concerning Fort Scott and South-Western Kansas, has most serion-ly operated against the poor sufferers of this country. All this parade of United States troops, all this excite-

All this parade of United States troops, all this excitenent about the "Abolitionists" in Kameas, all the beligerent telegrams from Washington, have onded innothing. But it has most scriously interrupted the sup lies to Kansas.

Upon the shoulders of one man mainly does the labor of this relief rest. His shoulders are broad, to be sure, and covering as noble and generous a heart as ever bent in a human bosom. I allade to Geo. Pomerov of Atchison. To him are nearly all the "relief goods" sent. He sees personally to the reception of every car-load, pays the freight, and often out of his own pocket; conveys it all across the Missouri River with his own teams, and then sits in the office from morning till night, and many times through the long right, listening to tales of sorrow that make the heart as he giving food to this man, shoes to that woman, clothes to this family and flour and corn to this; answering, semestimes, over one hundred letters in a single sweris g, sometimes, over one hundred letters in a single day. Gen. Pomercy has been doing this for weeksgiving his time, office, teams, money, and health, almost, to the poor sufferers of Kansas. Oh! he is doing a noble service, one for which thousands unite in

We have many men in the East begging for Kansas, We have many men in the Fast begging for Kansas, but smong them no one is working, no one moving the hearts of generosity like Mr. Hyatt, of New-York. his mane will be cherished in this young State when theusands who are now absorbing public attention, will have been forgotton. His generosity is equalled only by his means: would to God such men were afterer found.

A large proportion of the relief sent to Kansas from the Western States is in potatoes, and during the week or two past our weather was too cold to trust them on long routes of a hundred miles or so. The fear now is

long routes of a hundred miles or so. The fear now that the relief goods will not be sent on with pro-er disputch.

Gep. P. informs me that goods are coming, but

coming slewly. Terms are waiting, and some wait a week or more for a little corn or a little flour to take cell fitty or a hundred miles to those starting at home. Much has been done already, but let us urge it upon our dear friends in the East and West, that much more try much man needs to be done before Kansas is entirely relieved.

ans is entirely relieved.

All the "relief goods" sent has been immediately distributed, and not balf enough to supply the demand.

The West has most generously responded to our call, and from Illinois and her immediate sister States Kansachen, when the contract of the

straight-forward manner in which it was related, in-clines us to credit the statement, though we night hope | FROM THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD REGION. | speak of all this only as machinery to keep our people from starwing. After all this is done. God knows from starsing. After all this is done, God knows Kensae will suffer enough. The amount of property mortanged at high rates of interest, and which must be secreticed, is enough to make your heart sad. Oh, why cannot some benevolent individuals loan the poor, honest settlers of Kansas enough to relieve them I could lean on the very best security in the world fifty thousand dollars for one or two years at twenty per cent per manum. Securities worth ton times the amount warted.

ment with " treet and attentions

cent per annum. Securities worth ten times the amount was ted.

If any humane individuals who have money to invest wish to do so where it will be safe, pay a bundseme interest, and at the same time do a great amount of good. I would be most happy to direct them to numerous such opportunities, and do the business for the parties free of cost.

Many men have their farms now mortgaged for \$200, paying 5 per cent per month, some as high as 8. Their farms are worth from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and yet they cannot reise the money. There is no money is Kansar. Philanthropist! ask God where you shall invest a little of the tickes he has blessed you with, and see if He don't say, "loan it to some of the noor of Kansas!" But the poor must first be fed, and I beg of the Fast and the West not to "weary in well doing," until the wall of a cistreeved people shall go no more up for ever in this land of beauty and usual prespecty.

United States Expans Company.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANT. | RESEARCE, Dec. 14, 1860. TO THE AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS To the Agents of the United States Express to open the carries from the carries request of "The Karras Relief Committee," through its Chairmen, P. C. Pomeroy, eag, you will please forward free of experse, to Attrition, K. T., all artists of cluthing, when properly packed, as well also as packages of money, assume to said Committee and which is intended for oxnamal ristraintions timoten them. All matter addressed to individuals will be subject to charges as herefolders. It is not appeted that we should advance any charges, on these domainus, to other Express Companies. Yours truly, Hisnay Kir, Gen. Supt.

ATCHISON, Kanens, Dec. 10, 1860,

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

I have been here two days, and our scarcely realize the horrible tales of destitution and suffering that I have heard. The levce and streets are crowded with teams from the interior, that have come a distance of from fifty to two hundred miles, to obtain a scanty medicum of assistance. On Saturday there were at least fifty such wagons camped around and on the levee, waiting the time when they might get a part of a load at least. Gaunt, hungry, lean oxen, and even still gaunter, leaner, hungrier-looking mon, with their coarse, patched, and ragged garments, shredded to the Wintry wind, were the principal features of the scene. The dishursing arent's (Gen. Pomeroy) office is crowded constantly with these men, hardy, toil-worn pioneers, who, on the frontiers of civilization have for years been blezing the pathway of free institutions across the year practice of the Continent. They are the men who, on the frostiers of civilization have for years been blazing the pathway of free institutions across the vast prairies of the Continent. They are the men who, rough-handed, sturdy, and independent, would scorn the bounty of others while the shadow of hope lay upon them. They come here representing their neighbors, even more destitute than they, leaving wives and children behind, with but a day or two's supply of food, anxiously watching for their return. They come with their half starved oxen, long distances, across tracts of country destitute of fodder, and where seen it can neither be begged, borrowed, or bought. Bringing the orders of their local committees, they reach Atchison to find that in many instances they have to wait a week or ten days, and then return with but a meager aupply, barely sufficient, in most instances, to support the destitute of their locality for a period of two weeks.

The amount of provisions received here by the Committee since the 1st of November, has been about 125 tuns, mostly corn and potatoes. Within the last two days shout 33 turn have been distributed. Since the 10th of November, the agent has filled orders for 225 townships, and yet has not been able to fill more than one out of three of the applications received.

The rule has been to supply those who came from the longest distances first. Some of the teams here now have come a distance of two hundred miles. The settlements in the western part of Kansas have been pushed far out to that boundary. Most of the improve-

settlements in the western part of Kansas have been pushed far out to that boundary. Most of the improvements are new. The sod grows nothing at all in a dry reason. In addition to the terrible drouth, the grasshoppers have decoured every sickly spear of grass, leaf, or weed, which managed to life its head from the burning sell. Add to this, that in many of these extreme southern and western counties the Spanish fever is carrying off their cartle, and you will begin to have a faint conception of the fearful necessity that compols the people of Kansus to ask aid of their brethren in

e States. Let me give two or three of the parations made me

Let me give two or three of the narrations made me by the men who were waiting for their supplies. These statements are nearly verbatim, as they fell from the lips of the narrators. One man from Orce County, a distance of 200 miles in the extreme south-west, said:
"My name is A. V. Saunders. I live on the Whitewater. Our county is somewhat new. Judge Morton took the consus. He reports about 400 persons in the county. Our settlement is about a sperimen of all. Of eighty-three acres planted in corn by six of my neighbors, they have not harvested a single bushel. We have no brendstuff, some buffalo meat, no potatoes, no corn; have been here ten days, and only get for my wagons (two, I think he said) twelve sacks of meal and eight of potatoes."

wagons (two, I think he said) twelve sacks of meal and eight of potatoes."

A middle-aged, carnest, careworn-looking man said, in response to my questions, that

"His name was W. K. Beach; lived on Mission Creek, Waubonse County, about one hundred miles from Atchison. The settlement has Summer numbered about 150 persons, half of whom have left. Of the rest, only three farmers had any old corn. There was nothing raised there. He knew of six families perfectly doctitute. These families will average it each.

nothing raised there. He knew of six lamines perfectly destitute. These families will average it each. They have nothing but what the neighbors give them. One family consists of a sick widow and five children. They are destitute. Have been here with two teams, waiting ten days, and Mr. Pomeroy can't give us any more of a load than ten sacks of meal and twenty sacks of peateros. We are afraid of these freezing."

Mr. Boech impressed me as a theroughly honest, constentions man. I read to him what I had written, and he corrected a few immaterial errors therein.

Another man was one of the most pitiable objects I had ever seen. He was but half covered by garments that a farmer would have scorned to place upon a scarecrow. They were originally of homespun materials, but had been patched with a multifarious variety of mgs and shreds, mainly out from bed-ticks and old begs, that the worn-out fabric would no longer hold, and all the particeolored motley hung flapping about his lean limbs. His face was gaant, hungry-looking in the most complete sense of the term. Haggard, wee-begone, and dispirited, his eyes bore a starved look, that, once seen, would never be forgotten. Listen to his story:

"My same is Abraham Hack. It a from Henov;

Listen to his story:

"My name is Abraham Huck. I'm from Illenoy: "My name is Abraham Huck. I'm from Illenoy: came to Kansas last March, and hired a place on Deer Creek, Anderson County. Warn't able to go on and build, so hired this year. I've got a wife and eight children. Left home last Sunday (six days before); wife and one o' the childrens with me. Left seven at home, with some turnips and a peck of meal!"

What! a peck of meal for seven?" was my shocked

organicy. That's all, Sir, and we've had nothing to eat on That's all, Sir, and we've had nothing to eat on the road for three days, 'cept the little I've begged.''

"I planted fifty-five acres and harvested five bushels of corn. Couldn't have lived at all but for the turnips. Got forty bushels of em. About fifty persons in my neighborhood, and they sail destitute. I've divided my turnips as far as they digo. Lost three yoke of oxen by the fever. That's no money, no clothes," and he cost a mehanchely look at his own stattered garments. "I knows families as have nothing but milk and a lectle corn meal to live on. Could name fifty in those parts in that are condition."

Inquiries were made, and it was found that neither he nor his wife or his child had had anything to eat since they reached town that morning. They were soon supplied with bread, which was veraclously eaten.

These instances could be multiplied to any number. I am teld that, every day, as bad and even worse cases of destination are presenting themselves. Mr. Huck received for his township ten sacks of meal and seven

received for his township ten sacks of meal and seven of potatoes.

A sack of meal contains 100 pounds, and the potatoes will average about 110 pounds to the sack. The proportion given to each township is about as above. A sack of meal, alloting, at plantation rates, a peck a week for each person, will keep with potatoes a family of eight for one week. Ten sacks will sustain eighty persons for that time.

That there are thirty thousand persons in this Territory in actual need of food to keep them from starvation, I find nobody here willing to deny. Most state the figures higher. Dr. Ayers of Lian County, a max whem I know as one of the best informed and mose steened citizens, estimates that at least forty thousand will require nid to enable them to live during the next six months.

will require aid to enable them to live during the next six months.

The Relief Committee here have adopted a system which would seem to effectually check all fraud or imposition. Every applicant represents his township and has to be furnished with an order signed by all the members of the Local Committee. This is preserved, and a minute made in a book kept for the purpose, after the signatures have been verified by the reports cent in by the same Committee. The applicant receives a fair proportion of the amount of provisions on hand, and sinus a printed receipt for the same. All freight as fast as received at the railroad, is warehoused and entered on the freight-book. A strict account is kept of all cash received and disharsed.

Clothing is much required. I am told that it is a moderate statement to say that there are one thousand families in the Territory without shoes and without clothing, except such fragments of rags as I have deand from Illinois and her immediate states Kantas will receive all the corn, flour, potatoes, &c., she wante. All the West asks is sacks to put these goods in, and money to pay freight.

Be assured, ye friends of the distressed—behasured that bull the destitution of Kansas is not yet known. If our Winter proves mild and genial, it will be indeed a godernd to our poor; but should the weather become rigorous, blustering, and cold, as some predict, the enferice on the North are clothing—and cold, substantial clothing, or cloth to be made up into gramments, shoes, boots, and blankets. These, together with money for freights, and for other incidental expenses, are what is wanted from the North most. I

on, and clothing is very much needed. None has yet been received for general distribution.

Son eithing must be done to meet the terrible evils now threatering the people of Kansas. The season has fortunately toon one of the healthiest ever known in the West, or the consequences would have been much more fearful. Cannot The N. Y. Taistiez, with its vest influence, do something to aid the movements now making for the relief of Kansas? I remember that The Taisties Kamses fund of 1856 amounted to many thousand deliars. Will you not amounce your willingness to receive such money contributions as the charitable smann your readers may desire to give? In sule of the relief and financial crisis now pending, I cannot believe that so self-sacrificing and devoted a people as the citizens of Kansas will be allowed to suffer for food and raiment, as it now seems they are and must, unless aid, and that speedily, is rendered them.

R. J. HINTON,

CITY ITEMS.

A CHRISTMAN BOX .-- An old man, named Phillie Smith, was yesterday arrested by Officer Gleason of the Twenty-first Ward, for attempting to obtain a Christmas Box under false pretences. About a month since Miss Jane Brooks of No. 27 Norfolk street entrusted her pocketbook to the care of Mr. Charles Smith, who was to make some purchases for her. He made the required outlay, but unfortunately left the pocketbook on the counter of the store, where he had spent the money. Among other things, the wallet centained s pawn-ticket and a baggage check of the New-York Central and Harlem Railroads, representing a trunk belenging to Miss Brooks. On returning to look for the miseing wallet, it was discovered that it had been carried away from the store. The Railroad Company was mmediately notified to arrest whoover should present the check, and claim the baggage. Yesterday, when Phillip Smith preserted himself, and demanded the trunk, he was arrested. The missing wallet and pawnticket being found in his possession, Justice Quacken bush committed him for examination.

SERVANT-GIRL INCENDIARISM .- Mary Nally, aged 14 years, was arrested on Friday afternoon, by order of the Fire Marshal, on suspicion of having set fire to ber employer's house. She was at service in the family of Mr. Bowman, No. 25 West Forty-seventh street, and is suspected of having kindled three different firee in the house during the day, with the intention of burning the building, all of which were extinguished with but trifling damage. She was detained for examine

WORK ON THE CENTRAL PARK.-The number of workmen employed upon the Park has been reduced to about 1,500, and will suffer a still further diminution as the Winter progresses, and the heavier kinds of work become impracticable. The labor is now mainly directed to finishing roads around and in the neighborbood of the new reservoir. Mason work has been susrended for the season.

Making Christmas Presents .- Mary Carr, aged 12 years, who was formerly employed in the family of John Riley, in Sixty-second street, near Third avenue, returned to the house on Monday, and stole from a bureau drawer \$140 in cash. She immediately secured another little girl for a companion, and the two bastened down town, where they spent \$136 in buying silk dresses, furs, etc., for Christmas presents. The child was subsequently arrested with all the goods purchased in her possession. She said in explanation of her conduct, that she had an irresistible desire to make Christmas presents, and stole the money to enable her to do so. She was detained in custody for the day, and will doubtless be sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

A Good Sign .- The George Law Ferry Company have been compelled, by the force of public opinion, to remove the wretched little lanterns which served to make darkness visible upon their Williamsburgh bouts, and substitute good gas-light. It is cheering to know that they are not quite impervious to popular censure. Let them now hard off-all their crazy old tube, run only their best boats, and keep them clean, reopen the Peck slip Ferry, pay up their rent, and sell to permanent passengers yearly commutation tickers at the old rates, if they desire to merit the approval of the public. By the way, when does the Controler intend to collect the heavy back rents which Law & Co. have so long owed to this city for ferry franchises? He has had the matter in hand time enough to have effected a settle-

DELTA-KAPPA EPSILON.-The fifteenth annual Convention of this fraternity will be held in this city commencing to-day with a secret business meeting, which will be continued to morrow; an oration and a poem on Thursday evening, and a supper on Friday evening. The fraternity comprises about thirty chapters, most of which will be represented by delegations.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS .- At a recent meeting of te medical and survical staff of the New-York Charity Hospital, the following gentlemen were appointed resident officers of the institution: Calboun Hill, of Duplin County, N. C., and J. H. Gould, of Rupert, Vt , as house physiciane; W. Balser, of New-York, and J. E. such, of Ohio, as house surgeons.

HELF FOR KANSAS. - The Kansas Relief Committee have taken the room No. 25 Cooper Institute, where an agent is constantly in attendance to receive donations of clothing, shoes, &c., intended for transmission to the Territory for the relief of the thousands suffering under the effects of the last year's drouth. Persons desiring to procure information as to the real condition of the people in Kansas, will do well to apply at the ocm. Donations of money may be sent, as usual, to he Treasurer, John E. Williams, esq., at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York City.

A BURGLAR CAPTURED—On Monday night two burglars broke into the host and shoe store of John Berille No. 131 Sixth avenue and stole from there a quantity of goods common to such establishments. As they were depetiling their plunder in a wagon, which they had does at hand. Officer Sanith of the Ninth Ward pounced upon them, accured the stolen goods and explused one of the burglars named Charles Johnson. He was yesterday taken before Justice Quackenbush and hold to

COUNTERFEIT NOTES .- A young man name! Henry Wilson, have generated in passing a counterfeit #3 bill of the Market Bank of this city upon Henry McCabe of No. 321 Third arenne, was arrested for the offense. It was sub-amently according that he had offend arenne in that neces at different places, and Justice Quackenbush looked him up to suswer.

BARNUM WAS IN HIS GLORY YESTERDAY .-BARNUM WAS IN HIS GLORY IENTERDAY.—
Nearly a recre of thousands of people visited his Meanux and today be continues all the Novelties and Ammements which attacted them, and of course the crowd will be continued. We
have not room to examorate than, but as of he advertisement in
another column, and you will be certain of paying Barnux a visit.

APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFTS are sometimes difficult to select. Vou one give your frierd; of whatever are were neithing that will prove of more real value than a written delinearly n of his or her character, as given phrenologically by Fourism & William, No. 308 Broadway.

INCENTOUS DODGE OF A FORTUNE HUNTER .- 730 Elmira Press relates a story, to the following effect:
Two young listles went to the express office in that village, with a package purporting to contain \$550, directed to a man in Covington, Pennsylvania. The namer of the girls in delivering this package excited suspicion, and a detective agent was notified of the circumstance. This officer soon ascertained that the person to whom the package was directed had been in Elnira, and had made his re-idence with a respectable unity. This family was interrogated, and the paternullus finally neknowledged that there was a scheme of decive an express agent in Covington, Judge—where daughter was the object of purent. The follow amility finally neknowledged that there was a scheme of dereive an express agent in Covington. Judge whose daughter was the object of pursuit. The follow had resolved to 'marry the girl,' who was supposed to be 'worth her thousands;' and, in order to make it it pear; that he was a 'man of means," he wrote to his inlends in Elmira to make up a 'package of soft paper orte just the size of monny,' and then direct it to him at Covington, by express. They were to 'Be share and n are the Dolars on that is the main Point mark on one corner I him figers, five hundres and fifty Dolars,' and this passing through the hands of the Judge—expressing through the hands of the Judge—expressing the world aske his 'plan work to a frackshun.' And it will be like a lectric shock on him he will then think of corse that I am a Man of some concern he will thouk I am a fine Match for his — and then the cert is clear for me and before Spring I will be worth at lest five thousand Dolars.' The plan, however, was not destined to work to a 'frackshun,' but was fractured at the outset. And all concepted doubtless folt rather fo dish."